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NEWS 16	AUG 13	CA/Cplus enhanced with printed Chemical Abstracts page images from 1967-1998
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NEWS 18	AUG 15	Cplus currency for Korean patents enhanced
NEWS 19	AUG 27	CAS definition of basic patents expanded to ensure comprehensive access to substance and sequence information
NEWS 20	SEP 18	Support for STN Express, Versions 6.01 and earlier, to be discontinued
NEWS 21	SEP 25	CA/Cplus current-awareness alert options enhanced to accommodate supplemental CAS indexing of exemplified prophetic substances
NEWS 22	SEP 26	WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX coverage of Chinese and Korean patents enhanced
NEWS 23	SEP 29	IFICLS enhanced with new super search field
NEWS 24	SEP 29	EMBASE and EMBAL enhanced with new search and display fields
NEWS 25	SEP 30	CAS patent coverage enhanced to include exemplified

prophetic substances identified in new Japanese-language patents

NEWS 26 OCT 07 EPFULL enhanced with full implementation of EPC2000  
NEWS 27 OCT 07 Multiple databases enhanced for more flexible patent number searching

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SINCE FILE  
ENTRY  
TOTAL  
SESSION  
0.21  
0.21  
FULL ESTIMATED COST

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 9 Oct 2008 VOL 149 ISS 15  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 Oct 2008 (20081008/ED)

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```
=> s (annular (2w) chromatography) (L) (reaction (2w) zone)
 34999 ANNULAR
  4 ANNULARS
 35000 ANNULAR
 (ANNULAR OR ANNULARS)
 1 CHORMATOGRAPHY
 4 CHORMATOG
 5 CHORMATOGRAPHY
 (CHORMATOGRAPHY OR CHORMATOG)
3229965 REACTION
2322853 REACTIONS
4338137 REACTION
 (REACTION OR REACTIONS)
318931 ZONE
115472 ZONES
392681 ZONE
 (ZONE OR ZONES)
L1      0 (ANNULAR (2W) CHORMATOGRAPHY) (L) (REACTION (2W) ZONE)
```

=> s annular (2w) chromatography) (L) reaction  
UNMATCHED RIGHT PARENTHESIS 'MATOGRAPHY) '  
The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the  
number of left parentheses.

```
=> s (annular (2w) chromatography) (L) reaction
 34999 ANNULAR
  4 ANNULARS
 35000 ANNULAR
 (ANNULAR OR ANNULARS)
344306 CHROMATOGRAPHY
 161 CHROMATOGRAPHIES
344420 CHROMATOGRAPHY
 (CHROMATOGRAPHY OR CHROMATOGRAPHIES)
676332 CHROMATOG
 3661 CHROMATOGS
678994 CHROMATOG
 (CHROMATOG OR CHROMATOGS)
778387 CHROMATOGRAPHY
 (CHROMATOGRAPHY OR CHROMATOG)
3229965 REACTION
2322853 REACTIONS
4338137 REACTION
 (REACTION OR REACTIONS)
L2      14 (ANNULAR (2W) CHROMATOGRAPHY) (L) REACTION
```

```
=> s l2 and zeolite
 108966 ZEOLITE
 105147 ZEOLITES
 132248 ZEOLITE
 (ZEOLITE OR ZEOLITES)
L3      1 L2 AND ZEOLITE
```

```
=> d l3 ibib abs
L3      ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:673161 CAPLUS
```

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:155680  
 TITLE: Method for the production of a chemical reaction product with the aid of a fixed-bed reactor  
 INVENTOR(S): Morbidelli, Massimo; Mazzotti, Marco; Prior, Adalbert; Prior, Joachim; Lang, Frank  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Prior Engineering A.-G., Switz.  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: German  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005068042	A1	20050728	WO 2005-AT2	20050113
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AT 2004000042	A	20050715	AT 2004-42	20040115
AT 413338	B	20060215		
EP 1703957	A1	20060927	EP 2005-700003	20050113
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
US 20080132722	A1	20080605	US 2007-586065	20070824
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AT 2004-42	A 20040115
			WO 2005-AT2	W 20050113

AB Disclosed is a method for producing at least one chemical reaction product by chemical reacting one or several reactants that is/are optionally dissolved in one or several solvents and is/are supplied as a feed stream by bringing the same in contact with a heterogeneous catalyst in a continuously operated fixed-bed reactor which is filled with a particle bed, a continuous annular chromatograph (CAC) that is filled with the particle bed being used as a fixed-bed reactor in which the at least one reaction product is formed and purified while the at least one purified reaction product as well as optionally provided secondary products and/or non-reacted reactants are withdrawn at a different, predetd. azimuthal position of the annular chromatograph, resp. The inventive method is characterized in that only one type of particle material is used in a single particle bed as both a formation catalyst and a chromatog. medium for purifying the at least one reaction product in the particle bed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> s 12 and (ion (2w) exchange (2w) resin)  
 1281018 ION  
 785095 IONS  
 1691844 ION

(ION OR IONS)  
615033 EXCHANGE  
18612 EXCHANGES  
624164 EXCHANGE  
(EXCHANGE OR EXCHANGES)  
680266 RESIN  
441283 RESINS  
832674 RESIN  
(RESIN OR RESINS)  
29493 ION (2W) EXCHANGE (2W) RESIN  
L4 2 L2 AND (ION (2W) EXCHANGE (2W) RESIN)

=> d 14 1-2 ibib abs

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:513144 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:192343  
TITLE: Continuous matrix assisted refolding of  
α-lactalbumin by ion exchange chromatography  
with recycling of aggregates combined with  
ultradiafiltration  
AUTHOR(S): Machold, Christine; Schlegl, Robert; Buchinger,  
Wolfgang; Jungbauer, Alois  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biotechnology, University of Natural  
Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Vienna, A-1190,  
Austria  
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography, A (2005), 1080(1), 29-42  
CODEN: JCRAEY; ISSN: 0021-9673  
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
AB Continuous matrix assisted refolding (MAR) can be achieved on a solid  
support by using a continuous chromatog. system. Recycling the aggregate  
fraction, simultaneously formed during a refolding reaction, can  
further increase the refolding yield. Due to the nature of this  
reaction, aggregates are the main reason for a refolding yield  
below stoichiometric conversion. A preparative continuous annular  
chromatog. system (P-CAC) equipped with an ion  
exchange resin was used to continuously refold the model  
protein α-lactalbumin. For this purpose, this protein was  
denatured, reduced and adsorbed on the ion exchange  
resin. Elution was performed with or without redox reagents in  
the buffer system permitting fast formation of the native disulfide bonds.  
In the case redox reagents were present, the protein refolds then during  
its residence time on the matrix. However, aggregate formation is also  
increased and refolding yields are lower. Tightly bound aggregates were  
removed from the column by 2 M guanidinium hydrochloride. In order to  
increase the system yield, this aggregate fraction was recycled after  
lowering the conductivity by ultradiafiltration and adjustment of the protein  
concentration by dilution. For on-column refolding, recycling of aggregates at  
a recycling rate of 0.17 increased the system yield from 25% to 30%. An  
algorithm was developed to show interdependencies of the single  
influencing parameters. The operability of the system was demonstrated  
but limitations due to instability of the P-CAC, especially inhomogeneous flow  
and peak wobbling, have to be considered.  
REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:512605 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:112605  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 119:20153a, 20156a  
 TITLE: Simultaneous biochemical reaction and separation in a rotating annular chromatograph  
 AUTHOR(S): Sarmidi, M. R.; Barker, P. E.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem. Eng., Univ. Aston, Aston Triangle/Birmingham, B4 7ET, UK  
 SOURCE: Chemical Engineering Science (1993), 48(14), 2615-23  
 CODEN: CESCAC; ISSN: 0009-2509  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB Simultaneous biochem. reaction and separation has been carried out successfully for the first time in a continuous rotating annular chromatograph (CRAC) by inverting sucrose to glucose and fructose using the enzyme invertase. The chromatograph was packed with 14.5 dm<sup>3</sup> Dowex 50W-X4 calcium form ion exchange resin. Results from the initial expts. indicated that complete conversion could be achieved for feed concns. of up to 50% w/v sucrose and at feed throughputs of up to 15 kg sucrose per m<sup>3</sup> resin/h. Numerical simulation for the combined biochem. and separation on a CRAC has also been carried out. The model was solved using a finite difference method and the results indicate a good agreement between the exptl. and the predicted elution concentration profile.

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 L2 14 S (ANNULAR (2W) CHROMATOGRAPHY) (L) REACTION  
 L3 1 S L2 AND ZEOLITE  
 L4 2 S L2 AND (ION (2W) EXCHANGE (2W) RESIN)

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